The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5582 號二十八百五千五第 日四十月九年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1875. 二拜禮 號二十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

October 11, AGAMEMNON, British steamer, 1,550, Wilding, Liverpool 29th August, Port Said 12th September, Suez 13th, Penang 2nd October, and Singapore 5th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 11, GLENFALLOCH, British steamer, 1,886, McBain, London 28th August, Port Said 11th September, Suez 12th, Penang 2nd October, and Singapore 5th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

October 11, GEELONG, British str., 1,125, C. Fraser, Yokohama 5th October, General. P. & O. S. N. Co.

October 11, THERAN, British str., 1,671, Alfred H. Johnson, Shanghai 8th Oct., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

October 11, CODAN, German bark, 461, J. Bruhn, put back, Ballast.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 11TH.

Ningpo, str., for Swatow and Shanghai.
Bua Pau, for Bangkok.
Danube, str., for Bangkok.

Departures.

October 11, SOETERE, for Swatow.
October 11, NINGPO, str., for Swatow and Shanghai.
October 11, DANUBE, str., for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Agamemnon*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—
For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Misses Davies, Collett, Gill, Johnson, and Birt. Per P. & O. steamer for Hongkong.—Mrs. Watt, Rev. Brereton, Messrs. Such and Gwynne, 1 Italian, 7 second-class, and 250 Chinese.

Per *Geelong*, str., from Yokohama:—
For Hongkong.—Major Rowland, Miss Orlad, and Mr. Ribero, and 10 deck. For Singapore.—Mr. F. S. Deacon. For Calcutta.—Mr. Marshall. For Southampton.—Mrs. Sheppard and 3 children.

Per *Teheran*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Hans A. Fandsen, Messrs. James Richards, G. W. Skinner and native servant, J. W. Seaman and native servant, and T. A. Pereira, and 62 Chinese. For Venice.—Messrs. M. P. Evans and W. Shepherd. For Southampton.—Mrs. M. P. Evans, child and amah.

Per *Glenfalloch*, str., from London, &c.:—
Capt. Pointer and 125 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ningpo*, str., for Swatow, &c.:—
2 Cabin and 40 Chinese.

Per *Danube*, str., for Bangkok:—
4 Cabin and 185 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Bua Pau*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Geelong* reports left Yokohama on 5th October, and had moderate winds and fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Gleam* reports left Newchwang on 28th September, and had Northerly winds throughout the passage.

The Swedish brig *Dan* reports left Newchwang on 1st October, and had moderate N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The Russian ship *Usko* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 11th August, and had light variable winds and calms the whole of the passage.

The P. & O. steamship *Teheran* reports left Shanghai on 8th October, and had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Agamemnon* reports left Liverpool on 29th August, Port Said on 12th Sept., Suez on the 13th, Penang on 2nd October, and Singapore on 5th. Had moderate winds and fine weather till the last two days, then strong winds to arrival.

The German bark *Codan* reports left Hongkong on 5th October. First two days out light East winds and fine weather; after which strong monsoon and heavy sea. On Sunday, the 10th at 9 a.m., when in lat. 22.14 N. and long. 116.20 E., broke fore topsail yard; kept off, and arrived at Hongkong on the 11th at 5.30 p.m.

The British steamship *Glenfalloch* reports left London on 28th August, and arrived at Port Said on 10th September, and left again on the 11th; left Suez on the 12th; arrived at Penang on 1st October, and left again on the 2nd; arrived at Singapore on the 4th, and left again on the 5th. Had fine weather till the last two days, then got strong N.E. monsoon.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 13th, str. Naples from Shanghai; 14th, str. Volga from Hongkong; 15th, str. Nevada from Shanghai; 16th, str. Colorado from Hongkong; 17th, str. Paraguay from London; 19th, str. Takasago Maru from Shanghai, Wm. Van Nimé from New York; 20th, str. Oregonian from Shanghai; 23rd, New Republic from New York, str. Great Republic from Hongkong; 25th, str. Geelong from Shanghai, str. Kanagawa Maru from Shanghai; 28th, str. China from San Francisco; 29th, Belle Sauvage from Nagasaki; 30th, str. Menzaleh from Hongkong, str. Golden Age from Shanghai; October 1st, Ambassador from Shanghai, Ugo from New York.

DEPARTURES.

September 11th, str. Oceanic for San Francisco; 13th, Caroline for Chefoo; 15th, str. Malacca for Hongkong; 16th, Ukraine for Nagasaki; 18th, str. Colorado for San Francisco, str. Niigata Maru for Shanghai, str. Costa Rica for Shanghai; 22nd, str. Tanais for Hongkong; 25th, Hantz County for San Francisco, str. Takasago Maru for Shanghai; 26th, str. Nevada for Shanghai, Merse for London viâ Kobe, str. Great Republic for San Francisco; 28th, str. China for Hongkong; 29th, Lothair for New York; October 2nd, str. Oregonian for Shanghai, str. Tokai Maru for Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Eastern Monarch	Liverpool	June 17
Mirella	Cardiff	June 20
Carolus Magnus	Liverpool	June 21
Bicker	London	June 26
Charger	Cardiff	June 29
Goldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Iris	Hamburg	July 7
Meteor	Cardiff	July 8
J. Christian	Cardiff	July 16
America	Cardiff	July 17
Mahor	Cardiff	July 18
Gustav Adolph	Hamburg	July 19
Alfredo	Cardiff	July 23
Boreal	Cardiff	July 24
Hopewell	London	July 30
Stefano	Cardiff	July 30
Lea	Penarth	July 30
Fyen	Newport	July 31
Thingvalla (s)	Antwerp	August 11
Gryle	London	August 13
Sarah Nicholson	Cardiff	August 17
Paradies	Cardiff	August 20

Auction Sales To-day.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
At 11.30 A.M.,
The Steamship *Ly-ee-moon*, &c.

To be Let.

TO LET,
(With Possession on the 1st November.)

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as GRAIGNELLACHIE, situated on the Bonham Road, lately in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq., and now of P. KARBERG, Esq.
Good Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
E. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
1523 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

TO LET,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired.—Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUNOOT & Co.
HOUSE No. 55, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.
No. 11, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. PUHANEY.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from 1st August.
STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Miss GARRETT. Possession from 1st November.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 12th October, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious Three-storied HOUSE No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. B. CAMA. Possession from the 1st proximo.
TATA & Co.
1m 1480 Hongkong, 1st October, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,
1464 Hongkong, 28th September, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPERVILLE."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 513 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. Melver, Esq.
P. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDRICK CHARLES BROWN in our Firm ceased on the 30th September, 1875.
WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
1m 1490 Amoy, 30th September, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE hereby appointed Mr. W. H. NOTLEY to act as my Agent and Attorney for China and Japan during my absence.
B. DAVIES.
7d 1520 Hongkong, 9th October, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES WHITTALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1875.
Mr. WILLIAM PATERSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st May last, and we have futhorized Mr. JOHN BELL IRVING and Mr. JAMES JOHNSTONE KEswICK to sign our Firm.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1291 Hongkong, 20th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1705 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will be absent from Hongkong Professionally until further notice.
M. STOUT, D.D.S.
tf 1153 Hongkong, 8th October, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Stock of GOODS (in the following Departments) suitable for the present and coming Seasons.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black and Blue Berlin COATINGS.
NOVELTIES in CHEVIOTS and HOMESPUNS (suit lengths only.)
A good selection of new Patterns in TROUSERINGS.
A few Vest lengths of Fancy Berlin VESTING.
Thin Blue SERGE, suitable for present wear.
White CRICKETING FLANNELS of various textures.
Oxford TWILL, SILK and WOOL, and ALL WOOL PAJAMA SUITS.
DRESSING GOWNS, &c., &c.
Gentlemen may rely upon their orders being executed with the utmost care and despatch.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Latest Shapes in Black and Drab FELT HATS, DRESS HATS, OPERA HATS, SMOKING CAPS.
New designs in SCARVES, including the "Four-in-Hand Club," "Tennyson," "Windsor," "Club House," and others.
COLLARS of various Shapes.
DRESS SHIRTS, with Embroidered Fronts.
LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, with Military Fronts.
Regatta and Oxford TWILL SHIRTS, a large assortment of Patterns.
White and Colored MERINO and CASHMERE UNDER VESTS and PANTS.
SILK, BALBRIGGAN, White and Fancy COTTON, and MERINO SOCKS.
Knickerbocker STOCKINGS for Shooting.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Hemstitched.
White, Turkish, Honey-comb, and other TOWELS.
Bath BLANKETS.
Patent DRESS and KID SHOES.
Single and Double Sole BOOTS.
Sole LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, with Trays.
SOUTHGATE'S PATENT OVERLAND TRUNKS, with Trays.
PORTMANTEAUS, COAT CASES, Gladstone and Brief BAGS.
CANVAS BAGS for Soiled Linen for Travelling.
WALKING STICKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR TUBES, &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.

LOW LEONG KENG, late of Singapore, but formerly of Chee Hung in the district of Ku Yee Cheung in China, *deceased.* WHEREAS the said Low LEONG KENG, by his last Will and Testament, gave and bequeathed his residuary Estate and Effects unto his present son, Low QUEI SEW, and any other son or other sons he might have living at his death, whether by his second or any other wife or wives, and whether such sons should be illegitimate according to English Law or custom or not, and by the same Will certain legacies were given to each of the daughters of the said deceased, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore) made in the cause of LOW QUEI SEW, an infant, Plaintiff, versus LOW SOON WAN NEO, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said LOW LEONG KENG, deceased, Defendant, the Persons claiming to be sons or daughters of the said LOW LEONG KENG living at the time of his death, on the 18th day of February, 1873, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said sons and daughters as, having survived the said deceased, and attained the age of 21 years, are now dead, on or before the 1st day of November, 1875, to come in and prove their Claims before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements (Division of Singapore), or, in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1875.
C. E. VELGE,
Registrar.
AITKEN, DONALDSON & BURKINSHAW,
1320] *Attorneys of the above-named Plaintiff.*

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1902 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR HIRE.

TO be LET for Towing or Picnics, the large, powerful Steam Launch *CUM LOONG.* Superior accommodation. Terms moderate.
Apply to TUNG KEE & Co.,
33, Praya Central.
6m 1459 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed by Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, on board,
THIS DAY,
the 12th October, 1875, at 11.30 A.M.,
The First-class Iron Screw Steamship
"LY-EE-MOON,"
of 611·20 Tons Register, built in 1859, by the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company as a Paddle Steamer, and thoroughly renewed and converted into a Screw Steamer in 1874, by Messrs. W. WALKER & Co., of London, and fitted by the Ouseburn Engine Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Direct Acting Engines, Compound, Surface Condensing Principle, of 160 Horse-Power, Nominal, working up to 800 H.-P. effectual. Consumption of Coal (Takasima) about 15 Tons, speed 13 to 13½ Knots, Capacity of Bunkers about 160 Tons, Diameter of Cylinders 32in. and 62in. Length 272ft. 0in. Breadth 27ft. 6in. Depth of Hold 18ft. 0in. Carrying Capacity 1,250 Tons weight and measurement. Passengers 1st Class, 36; 2nd Class, 12; 3rd Class, 16; Deck Passengers, 490. Draft with Passengers and Cargo about 12ft. 6in., or deeply laden, 14ft. 6in. Class, Lloyds 90 ys.
Spare Engine Gear and Coals to be Sold separately.
This Steamer has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well found in Stores of all descriptions.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or to the AUCTIONEER, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer, Expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.
The Ship, and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
Intending Purchasers can obtain Inspecting Orders on application to the Undersigned.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1402 Hongkong, 15th September, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 14th October, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 3a, Hollywood Road,—
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., the Property of a Gentleman giving up Housekeeping, comprising DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, English made Mahogany Marble-top SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE,
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
1 Rosewood Cottage PIANO, by C. PRUFFER.
4 Lacquered Porcelain Japanese VASES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1530 Hongkong, 12th October, 1875.

FOR SALE.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at an early date, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,
The TWO MOORINGS belonging to the Estate of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., situated as follows:—
Off the Messageries Maritimes Office,
Screw MOORING of 10 Cwt., screwed down 2 fathoms with 1½ fathoms Bin Chain, Bridle, Swivel, and Buoy.
Abreast of the Canton Steamer Wharf, on the off shore side of the Inner Channel.
MOORING consisting of two ANCHORS, of about 3 tons and 2¼ tons weight respectively, connected by 90 fathoms of 2in. Chain, with 15 fathoms Bridle, Swivel, and Buoy.
All in good order.
Apply to the Trustees of Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road Central.
1434 Hongkong, 21st September, 1875.

CHARLES S. STOKES,
CHEMIST,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

NOW ON SALE.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" For 1875.
Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875, Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) or N.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Intimations.

FOR SALE,
To close Consignments.

FIFTY Cases N. & H. GOULET'S Dry CHAMPAGNE, at $12 per case.
10 Cases JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, at $12 per case.
10 Cases HEIDSIECK'S Grand Vin Royal CHAMPAGNE, at $11 per case.
30 Doz. Griffin SHERRY (in lots of 3 dozen) at $7 per dozen.
30 Doz. JULES ROBIN'S BRANDY, at $7.50 per dozen.
50 4-doz. Casks BASS'S BEER (in lots of 5 casks), at $8.50 per cask.
50 4-doz. Casks IND COOPE'S BEER, at $8 per cask.
30 4-doz. Casks BLOOD WOLFE'S BEER, at $7 per cask.
The above for Cash only.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 1509 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with BOOKKEEPING in all its Branches, is desirous of obtaining Employment, either permanently or for a few hours daily, in posting Books, making up Accounts, &c.
Address "A.," *Daily Press* Office.
1409 Hongkong, 17th September, 1875.

THE Undersigned are prepared to LAND STORE, and DELIVER CARGOES ex Steamers at
35 CENTS (THIRTY-FIVE CENTS) PER TON,
Weight and Measurement.
Full Particulars on application.
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
1300 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE YACHT "*NAOMI,*" as she now lies at East Point, with SPARS, SAILS, RIGGING, and LEAD BALLAST, complete.
If required, the Ballast will be Sold separately.
For Particulars, apply to L. L. BUSH.
tf 1369 Hongkong, 7th September, 1875.

DANISH CONSULATE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Charts of Hongkong, shewing the track of the GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE have been placed in the Harbour-master's Office, as well as in this Consulate, for the information of Shipmasters and Pilots. If any vessel should accidentally get hold of the Cable and bring it to the surface, the Master is requested to do all in his power to clear it without damaging it.
The following is the exposé of the track of the Cable:—
On the Island of Hongkong the Company's Cable is landed in the middle of Deep Water Bay, from where it runs about South midway between Middle Island and Hongkong Island, round Round Island, curving S.E. and E. midway between Tyram Peninsula on Hongkong Island and Lochar Island, and midway between Tylong Head (Cape d'Aguilar) and Soon Kong, from which place it runs East for about a hundred miles, then gradually bending Northward in a distance 25 to 30 miles off the coast of China.
At 25 miles S.S.E. of Chapel Island a Cable branches off, and runs East for 25 miles to the Northward of Chapel Island between Woo Seu and Chanchan Rocks, close to the North of Tsing Seu, close to the North of Taepan Shoal, and close under Taepan Point, from where it runs in a straight line to the landing place, which is just inside the Southern Point of the Island of Kulang Seu.
From 25 miles outside Chapel Island the Cable runs N.E. about 30 miles outside Chimmo, 15 miles off Turnabout, 30 miles off Tung Ying, from which place it bends more Northward, 35 miles off Pih Ki Shan, 20 miles off the Hie Shan Islands, 30 miles off Tong Ting to North of the Lenoonna Group, where it rounds and turns West until it, at a point midway between the Northernmost Island of the Chin San Group, runs within a mile South of Davis Islands and S.W. and W. of Morrison Island up to Gutzlaff, where it is landed on the South West side.
Starting from the same place on Gutzlaff two Cables follow the East and North side of the Yangtsze River's South Bank, as near inshore on the bank as possible right up to Pheasant Point, where they turn into the Woosung River along the right bank until they cross the Woosung River close beneath the Bar Marks, and are landed on the left Bank at the Company's Station.
From Gutzlaff the Cable to Nagasaki is running S.E. midway between Napier's and Bonham's Islands, and midway between Bonham and Brooke's Islands, then Easterly, North of Childer's Rock and four miles South of Barren Islands, from which place it runs in a straight line about S.N.E. till midway between Pallas Rock and Meao Sima (Asses Ears) on the coast of Japan.
H. KLÆR
1326] *Acting Consul.*

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET.
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
(Will be absent until about November 1st.)
tf 247 Hongkong, 18th September, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders, held this day, has been adjourned until TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
12d 1515 Shanghai, 1st October, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per Cent. on the Capital Stock, for the six months ending 30th June last, has been declared, and will be payable at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
12d 1516 Shanghai, 2nd October, 1875.

NOTICE.

A PORTUGUESE Young Man, well conversant with Commercial Transactions in all their Branches, and thoroughly versed in the English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, is desirous of obtaining Extra Work either in the evening or morning.
Address "J.," care of this Paper.
tf 1491 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY AND NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
No. 32, PRAYA WEST,
MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.
A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.
Boats and Steam Launches built to order.
H. C. BAILIE,
Manager.
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Instalment of $200 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st June, is payable on the 30th September inst., at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Hongkong.
Interest at the rate of 12 % per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 30th September.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
1m 1413 Hongkong, 16th September, 1875.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1181 Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next* will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1031 Hongkong, 1st July, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE German Steamship
"OLYMPIA,"
Paulsen, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
1527 Hongkong, 12th October, 1875.

FOR MANILA *(Direct.)*

THE Spanish Steamer
"ZAMBOANGA,"
Arechavala, Master, will be despatched on FRIDAY NEXT, the 15th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
5d 1526 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer
"ASIA,"
Captain Molsen, will leave for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Bonham Strand.
4d 1528 Hongkong, 12th October, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHANGE IN THE HOUR OF DEPARTURE OF THE MACAO STEAMER.

THE Steamer *POWAN* will leave for Macao THIS DAY at 1 P.M. From and after W

MARRIAGE.

On the 31st Aug., at All Saints' Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. John Light, M.A., JAMES MCGREGOR, of The Hall, Southend, Kent, to SARAH ANN ENDICOTT, widow of the late James B. Endicott, of Hongkong.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd Aug., at Inverness, after four years' illness, JOHN FRASER, formerly Manager of the Borneo Company at Shanghai.

On the 28th Aug., at Duke-street, Portland-place, London, [illegible] Anglin, C. Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, aged 57.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 12TH, 1875.

A CORRESPONDENT in another column calls attention to, and expresses disapproval of, the way in which the Chinese employed on public works are permitted to disregard the European Sunday. There is a story told of some Scotch divine who astonished a pious and simple-minded geologist who was, after his own manner, studying his Creator's handiwork by saying, "Hoot awa man," or words to that effect, which are always supposed by anecdotists to form part of every Scotchman's address, "Yo think ye're breaking stanes, but ye're breaking the Sabbath." There is no doubt that a great deal of stone-breaking and road-mending goes on on Sundays in the European portion of the Colony; and, not to carry the matter to such a length as the Northern parson, there is no doubt also that it is a nuisance. New houses which are being built, public works which are being carried out, all operations which are undertaken by a Chinese contractor go on during Sunday exactly as they go on during the week. These operations are often attended with noises of a disagreeable kind. Now there is a great difference between the wretched Sabbatarianism which has given rise to so much mischief at home, which has largely helped to undermine religious feeling in England, and a complete indifference to quietude on the first day of the week. Any legislative interference with the manners of the natives in this respect would be a great mistake. Every man ought to be allowed to carry out his own views so far as they are not obnoxious to his neighbour, but it is no violation of that principle to require that people should not be a nuisance to others. Our correspondent draws a line forbidding labour on Sunday on public works. This seems a fair distinction, and there could be no objection to having it enforced. We believe that in one of the musty pigeon-holes in the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S office there is an order forbidding the employment of labourers on public works on Sunday; but it has never been enforced. We do not put the matter on religious grounds at all; it would be out of our province to do that. It is simply a question—shall a nuisance be tolerated by a majority when it can be removed by putting a restriction, certainly not of an unheal thy or cruel character, on a few? But apart from this the physical advantage to the few would be great. These Chinese labourers work seven days a week all the year round, and surely on the score of humanity the Government might reasonably be asked to enforce this order.

THE memorial from the Tsung-li Yamên with reference to the Yunnan tragedy and the decree in reply to it published in the *Peking Gazette*, like most Chinese official documents, abound with professions of regret and promises that the matter shall be carefully investigated. Foreigners in China have, however, become able, by experience, to appreciate Chinese effusion at its proper value. They know by now that little meaning is to be attached to the profuse expressions of sorrow with which bland officials meet European complaints of ill-treatment or violation of treaty obligations. There are, however, some important admissions and commands contained in the two documents just published which deserve passing notice. In the memorial from the Tsung-li Yamên it is readily admitted that the murder of Mr. MARGARY was committed by troops in the service of the Government. It is further admitted that "in all cases of the taking of life occurring in China it is a bounden duty that the murderer be discovered, that accurate and veracious depositions and testimony be taken, and that sentence be pronounced within the proper limit of time." From this it might well be imagined that no difficulty could possibly arise between England and China on this head, that the Chinese Government would be perfectly willing to execute justice on the offender or offenders. And probably if allowed to decide who are the guilty parties, it would raise no objection to do so. The lesser culprits, the actual doers of the cruel deed, would doubtless soon meet the fate they deserve, but the instigators of the crime would as probably go altogether unpunished. The miserable tools by whom the treacherous murder was effected would be freely offered up, and inconvenient testimony thereby silenced for ever; but here, it is to be feared, the justice and the vengeance of the Peking Government would end.

In the decree following the memorial, TS'EN YUYING, the head of the provincial Government, is sharply censured for not making a prompt investigation into the details of the occurrence, and he is rightly regarded as guilty of a grave dereliction of duty. LI HAN-CHANG is ordered to hasten to Yunnan with all possible despatch and minutely investigate into the obstruction of Colonel BROWNE'S Expedition and the circumstances attending the assassination of Mr. MARGARY. He is further warned that any dilatoriness or trifling will be visited with the severe displeasure of the Imperial Government. This decree is satisfactory in one respect: it is a fuller recognition of the position and importance of foreigners than has hitherto been deigned by Peking. The apparent determination of the Chinese Government to have a rigid scrutiny made into the sad affair is not worth much attention. The sincerity of the Chinese cannot be established by words. They have always been lavish of these. And their actions certainly do not inspire much trust. The *N. C. Daily News* reports that Messrs. GROSVENOR and BABER, who were appointed Commissioners to proceed to Yunnan to inquire into the outrage perpetrated on the late Expedition, upon reaching Wuchang were received by the Viceroy in so cool a manner that they determined to return to Shanghai rather than run the risk of meeting a still cooler reception in the capital of Yunnan. There is evidently too much reason to believe that the Peking Government is not as sincere in its desire to punish the authors of the Yunnan outrage as it would fain have foreigners believe. It is well known that it looked upon the scheme for opening up a trade route to China through Burmah with an unfavourable eye, and it has yet to be shown at whose instigation Colonel BROWNE'S expedition was checked.

A *Times* telegram states that the Russian *Invalide* says the King of Burmah has declared himself the vassal and *protégé* of the Emperor of China.

We learn that all the Englishmen employed on the Canton Customs Cruisers have received notice from Mr. Brown to be ready to quit the service at a moment's notice, in the event of hostilities breaking out between England and China.

As the Canton steamboat entered the harbour yesterday a Chinaman deliberately jumped overboard with the intention of drowning himself. The chief officer of the *White Cloud* lowered a boat and picked him up, thereby detaining the steamer about twenty minutes.

A telegram from London advises the balance to credit of profit and loss account of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, &c., to 30th June last, as amounting to £85,000 out of which an *ad interim* dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared, leaving a balance of £55,000 to be carried forward.

As will be observed, on reference to an advertisement in another column, the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's steamer *Powan* will leave to-day at 1 p.m. for Macao, and from and after to-morrow, until further notice, the hours of departure will be 7 a.m. from Macao and 1 p.m. from Hongkong.

The *Fray Benitos* sailed from Pern on the 15th June for China with a considerable freight of guano on board, which was shipped by M. Tejerino, who has undertaken to dispose of the guano in the Chinese markets. A number of coolies whose contracts have expired, and some of whom had saved considerable sums of money, were given a free passage back to China by the same vessel.

The Band of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment will perform the following programme in the Public Gardens this evening at 5.30 p.m.:—

Quick March... "Berkeley"	Parlon.
Overture ..... "Zampa"	Herold.
Valse ..... "Carnevale Botschafter"	Strauss.
Selection ..... "Lucrezia Borgia"	Donizetti.
Galop ..... "Fun of the Bell"	Merritt.
"God Save the Queen."	

W. W. FRAYLING, Bandmaster.

The *Singapore Times* gives the following account of the break-down of the mail steamer *Kashgar*:—As the outward bound P. & O. mail steamer *Kashgar* was coming into New Harbour from the westward on Saturday last, the 2nd inst, on arriving abreast of the P. & O. wharf the engine became disabled and would neither go ahead nor astern, owing to which the vessel drifted on the bank near St. James's. A kedge anchor was run out immediately, but was of no use, as the tide was falling. The vessel remained on the bank till 11 p.m., when she was towed off and taken alongside of the P. & O. wharf, without having sustained any damage. She will however, be compelled to remain here four or five days to repair her machinery

We take the following items from the *London and China Express*:—

The committee of Lloyd's will be glad of any information regarding the *Success*, Captain Geni, which sailed from Liverpool for Shanghai on the 27th November last.

An official statement of the assets and liabilities of Duncan Sherman has been issued, in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank figures as a creditor for $11,000.

The *Lily*, composite sloop, 620 tons, 570 (95) horse-power, Commander Basil E. Cochrane, sailed from Plymouth on the 25th July for the China station, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope.

Assistant-Controller C. R. Shervinton goes out to assume charge of the Commissariat arrangements in the China command, after having been for fifteen years connected with the Transport Train.

Messrs. J. C. im Thurn and Co., of East India Avenue, announce that they have re-established themselves under the firm of J. C. im Thurn and Sons. The partners are Mr. J. C. im Thurn, Mr. J. C. im Thurn, jun., and Mr. F. C. im Thurn.

Mr. W. W. Mundy, who received severe injuries on the Canton river last August, has written a narrative of his residence in China. It contains special chapters on "Piracy" and the "Typhoon of 1874." It is to be called "Canton and the Bogue."

In the notice of the meeting of creditors of Messrs. Edmund Jones and Co., which appeared in our last and in *The Times*, it appears that the cash balance named, £1 13s. 8d., was the petty cash, the balance at the bankers' being £769. The creditors were satisfied with the statement put before them at the meeting, the whole trouble being attributable to the dishonesty of Collie and Co.

The quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London during the week ended the 28th August was 4,012,009 lb., of which 2,059,934 lb. was for home consumption, 1,023,109 lb. was exported, 848,160 lb. was removed coastwise, 74,830 lb. was sent coastwise for export, and 5,926 lb. was for ships' stores. The duty received amounted to £51,498, against £51,947 in the previous week, or nearly 1 per cent. less.

There is a peculiarity in the tea trade brought out in the report of the Commissioners of Customs which deserves notice. All the tea that is imported into the United Kingdom is brought to the Port of London. In 1874 we imported 162,782,110 lbs., and of this 162,404,564 lbs. came to London. This convergence of the tea trade upon London is comparatively modern. Ten years ago 3,700,000 lbs. were imported into Liverpool, the total importation being then 121,000,000 lbs. The duty is not all paid in London because the tea is brought to this port. More than 31,000,000 lbs. were last year reexported without paying duty at all, and 36,000,000 lbs. were removed under bond to other ports of the Kingdom, from which they were cleared by grocers and teadealers. The fact that all the tea that comes to England is brought to London is a proof that there is some advantage in this concentration of the trade, but the completeness of the concentration is most remarkable, especially when it is found that about 2,600,000 lbs. were landed in London and sent immediately by railway from London to Liverpool for export to America without levying of duty.

Fifteen months have elapsed since the competitive essays on the subject of "British Opium Policy, and its Results to India and China" were sent in for adjudication, and the names of the prize winners of £200 and £100 have not yet been announced. We have no desire to hurry the decision, but, as Sir Bartle Frere, one of the adjudicators, proceeds to India on the retinue of the Prince of Wales next month, it would be satisfactory to know whether he and his colleagues, Sir Charles Trevelyan and Sir Louis Mallet, are likely to make the awards before his departure, or wait until he returns to England some eight months hence. We may be quite sure that Mr. Pease, the munificent donor of the prizes, is ready to hand the amounts over to the successful competitors immediately the decision is given; and, after waiting such a time, it would be only courteous to the numerous essayists that their suspense should no longer be prolonged. In connection with this subject are the transactions of the "Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade," which apparently have ceased, since the debate on the Opium Question in the House of Commons on the 25th of June. Moreover, the organ of that Society, the *Friend of China*, after giving a report of the debate *in extenso*, last July, has no issue for August, and we understand none will appear until the middle of October. On these points some authoritative statement should appear, explaining the cause of this long delay.

The following are the latest mail advices received home:—Manila, July 6th; Yokohama 7th, Shanghai 11th, Foochow, 11th, Hongkong, 17th, Batavia 20th, Singapore 24th, Galle August 7th. The advices dated as above were received, *viâ* Brindisi, on the 30th August their due date. The next inward (French) mail, with a week's later dates, reached Marseilles on the 2nd September, and would be delivered on the 3rd two days early.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

11th October.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

BEGGING.

Man Ayee, a beggar woman found annoying people in the Queen's Road, was sent to her native place.

THE FRUITS OF DRINK.

C. Blunt, a fireman on board the steamship *Riga*, got drunk and made his bed in the Queen's Road channels, where the police found him. He lost his ship in consequence as she left on Sunday.

He was discharged with a caution, and told to go down to the agents.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

G. Summers, a seaman on board the American ship *Sumatra*, was fined 50 cents, having been found by the police helplessly drunk.

FIGHTING.

Mok Atao and another were fined 25 cents each for fighting in Wellington and D'Aguilar streets.

Chun Ayow and four others were fined 25 cents for fighting over a boat fare.

SETTLING A DEBT.

Chow Aching, a licensed chair coolie, charged another chair coolie, named Sam Auk, with stealing from his chair the front screen. The prisoner was caught by Indian constable 592 with the screen in his hand. The prisoner said he took it to liquidate a debt.

The prisoner was sent to fourteen days' hard labour.

STEALING IRON.

A coolie named Wong Akaw was charged with stealing a piece of iron from the Canton wharf.

The prisoner was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

MARINE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Ho Ahing, a collector of old waves, was charged by Indian constable No. 663 with stealing a quantity of cement from one Chun Apoi.

The case was remanded for the attendance of the owner.

A DESTITUTE.

F. Rossund, late a seaman on board the German bark *Sudan*, was charged with being a destitute.

He was discharged in Amoy and came here in the *Douglas*. Being a Frenchman, he was handed over to his Consul, who recognised him and sent him to the Sailors Home.

ASSAULT IN A BROTHEL.

J. Dixon, a seaman on board the British ship *E. P. Bouverie*, charged with assaulting a woman in a licensed house of ill-fame, was fined $1.

BAMBOO FIGHTS.

Lee Amau and another were arrested by Indian constable No. 600 in the Central Market at 6 o'clock this morning, fighting with bamboos.

The first prisoner was sent to four days' hard labour, and the second was fined 50 cents.

STEALING SUGAR.

W. Bailey, O. Reed, and W. Jackson, seamen on board the British bark *Gleam*, were charged by Captain Burgess with stealing 50 lbs. of sugar, a portion of the ship's cargo, on the night of the 16th September, at Newchwang.

The prisoners admitted the charge, and were sent to seven days' hard labour each, and ordered to forfeit $4 each, to pay for the sugar stolen.

SNATCHING.

Low Achi, amah to the Portuguese Consul, charged a manamed Leung Aloi with snatching a silver hair pin from her head at the top of Gough-street steps on Sunday, at about 2.30 p.m., and running up the hill towards Hollywood Road, where he was caught by a Chinese constable and the pin found on him.

The prisoner was identified as having been in gaol twice for larceny from women and children. Other cases were also recorded against him. He was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY AND J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

TROUBLESOME SERVANTS.

Mr. Andrew Millar charged his cook, Chow Achun, with leaving his service without notice, and Wong Akong, a coolie boy, with refusal of duty.

The first prisoner said that he duly gave a month's notice.

The prosecutor said three weeks ago the first prisoner told him that if he troubled him much he would not stop, and that was all the notice he got. The second prisoner made the house unbearable with some rotten fish he brought in, and was told to remove it, which he refused to do, and instead, packed up his clothes and attempted to leave. The first prisoner was dirty, careless, and addicted to squeezing. He was also frequently impudent.

The prisoners were severely lectured for their impudence. They were then fined 35 each.

The second prisoner was again charged by Mr. A. Millar with stealing a Scotch silver brooch. The prosecutor said on preferring the last charge in the station he was searched and the constable found the brooch on him. The brooch must have been stolen sometime since Friday last.

The prisoner was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

STEALING A QUILT.

Wong Akow, identified by Mr. Gray as a very old frequenter of the gaol, was charged by one Cheong Akan with stealing a bed quilt.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and ordered to find security in two sureties of $50 each for twelve months.

STEALING LEAD PIPE.

Lung Aun and Ho Ayun, two plumbers employed by Mr. Andrew Millar, were charged by E. Dias, a watchman at the Sugar Refinery, with stealing a piece of lead piping from the works as they were leaving, after doing some plumbing work.

The first prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour, and the second prisoner was discharged, the pipe having been found in the possession of the first.

UNLAWFUL DETENTION.

A Chinese seaman was charged by a boat woman, named Leong Atai, with unlawfully detaining her in a house at Yow-mah-tee, with a view of obtaining a ransom. He was called on to find security in $25 for one month.

A DISHONEST CONSTABLE.

Ho Ahn, the Chinese constable charged with the larceny of clothes from the police station at Kowloon, was again brought up, and the charge being proven, he was sent to six months' hard labour. The man in whose possession the clothes were found was discharged.

MARINE MAGISTRATES COURT.

11th October.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "WEYMOUTH."

F. J. Hunt, master of the British ship *Weymouth*, charged Alex Bjerkengren, a seaman on board, with refusal of duty.

The prisoner, who said that he went to buy clothes, was sentenced to ten days' hard labour.

THE "RIGA."

Charles Blunt, a fireman on board the British steamer *Riga*, was sent to one month's hard labour for allowing his vessel to go without him.

THE "MECCA."

Two Chinese firemen were charged by S. Field, the third officer of the *Mecca*, with assaulting him.

The first was discharged, and the second sent to one month's hard labour.

REST, PEACE, AND QUIETNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I am a great admirer of the quiet rest which I, being an Englishman, enjoy on my Sunday. As an Englishman, too, I am jealous of anything which my Government does or allows to be done which interferes with my comfort. The granite chipping going on in various places which I must pass on my way to Church does seriously interfere with that comfort. The noise disturbs my quiet rest. It grates on my ears. It jars somewhat on my conscientious feelings, for, although not a Sabbatarian, yet it seems to me that an English Government should draw a line somewhere in this matter. That line should, in my opinion, forbid noisy labour on Sunday on public works. Perhaps it is not the fault of the Government, however. If not, whose fault is it? I have said I am an Englishman, and that will account for my having my

GROWL.

Hongkong, 11th October.

AN AMERICAN STEAMER FIRED UPON BY THE CHINESE.

No sooner do we hear of a peaceful solution to the recent negotiations between Great Britain and China than news reaches us of an outrage upon the American flag. The steamer *Golden Age*, which arrived at Hiogo on the 27th ulto., brought intelligence that a telegram had been received at Nagasaki from Commodore Lewis, U.S.N., ordering the U.S.S. *Monocacy* to leave at once for Tientsin, as a steamer belonging to Messrs. Russell & Co. had been fired upon. Instructions had also been sent to the *Kearsarge* to repair to the same place if she were in Shanghai, but if she were in Foochow, she was to remain there. The *Monocacy* accordingly left Nagasaki on the 25th ultimo at 11 a.m. H.B.M.'s gunboat *Brisk* arrived there at 4 p.m. the same day.—*Hiogo News.*

CANTON.

From our own Correspondent.

9th October.

I understand that His Excellency Yeung Hing Lim, an official of the second rank, has been appointed, by Imperial edict, Provincial Treasurer, in place of the late Tuan Tat, who died on the 23rd August last. The coffin of the late Treasurer will, it is said, be removed to his native place, on the 11th instant, by the overland route.

The native and foreign silk weavers' guilds have had another collision, which resulted in a long and obstinate fight. The Authorities, on hearing of the affray, despatched a party of soldiers to the scene. They succeeded in dispersing the combatants, several of whom they captured, together with about a dozen rifles During the struggle a boy, who was standing near, was accidentally killed. The prisoners will shortly be brought before the proper authorities, when the circumstances of the quarrel will be investigated.

The robber bands with which this city and its suburbs are infested have given another proof of their activity and daring. The other day a village named Pun Tong, near the West Gate, was attacked by a large gang of these miscreants. Fortunately their presence was a judicious union of both will pilot us through the difficulty in which, by no fault of our own, we have become entangled. Of course, if the Chinese are determined to try their fortunes in war once more, they can easily force a quarrel upon us; but we are disposed to think that for the moment they are rather inclining towards a martial assertion of that superiority in the world, which is the most deeply rooted of their convictions, than absolutely determined upon it. For many years past—indeed, we may say since the conclusion of the last war—the Chinese have been "letting I dare not wait upon I would," amassing all the weapons of modern warfare on the one hand with which to crush the "barbarians," and on the other yielding to the influences of European civilisation a reluctant but eminently practical homage.

This attitude of doubt and suspense has been due partly to the abiding effects of the sharp lessons they were taught when they last measured their strength against that of Europe, and partly to the personal character of the Prince of Kung, and some other statesmen at Peking, who believed that a foreign war would break up the Empire. But a generation has now grown up which forgets the burning of the Winter Palace, and the power of the Prince of Kung has been shattered and his party dissolved. These restraining motives, then, are no longer operative in Chinese policy, and it is, therefore, a question whether the patriotic arrogance of the Government will not get the better of mere worldly wisdom. Why, the war party among the Mandarins are doubtless contending—why should we spend our money in buying all sorts of costly and curious engines of war, the artillery of Armstrong, of Whitworth, and of Krupp, rifles on the Snider, the Chassepôt, and the Dreyse systems, if we are to make no use of them after all? These Peking statesmen have purchased a new weapon, and they would like to try it to some purpose. Already they have advanced for the re-conquest of two important provinces which were torn from their Empire by the great Mahommedan revival, and they have, in fact, succeeded in eradicating the faith of Islam in Yunnan. Whether they will be as fortunate in Kashgar may be doubted. The adventurous Yakoob Khan, whom we knew a few years ago as the Atalig Ghazee, if said to have repelled their invasion, to have assailed them in turn, and to have carried a war of vengeance into the heart of the Chinese territory. But we must not forget the overwhelming torrent of mere numbers that China could fling upon any foe not more civilised than herself.

Even an European Power would now find the Chinese vastly more formidable enemy than they were thirty or even fifteen years ago. We should not get out of a war with China without having to pay heavily in men as well as in money. Nevertheless, the issue could not be doubtful. We should assuredly be victorious, though the victory would have to be attained by blows struck at those parts of the Chinese Empire which feed our trade most copiously. But the result of which we should be most apprehensive, if we were again to be forced into a mortal struggle with China, would be the anarchy that would inevitably follow the Peking Government. The existing dynasty, already discredited, and secretly believed by the population to be effete, could not stand the shock of another disaster. The Imperial Family would fall, and probably involve in their ruin the whole order of Mandarins, who have been practically trained in the work of Administration. But the elaborate official system by which the provinces of the Chinese Empire are held together and the organisation of the army would at the same time go to pieces. China would be splintered into a score of petty principalities, and, losing the long and potent tradition of its divinely ordained Government, could only be redeemed from social dissolution by the vigorous grasp of some civilised conqueror. But what nation would dare to accept the charge? With all our faith in the governing capacity of England, we own that we should recoil from the addition of two more Indias to that which we rule already.

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By an Act of Parliament just issued in England, a judge of a superior Court can authorise an attorney or solicitor to commence an action for his charges and also to refer his bill to taxation, although one month has not expired since its delivery, on proof to the satisfaction of the judge that there is probable cause for believing that the party chargeable therewith is about to quit England, or to become a bankrupt or a liquidating or compounding debtor, or to take any other steps or to do any other act which, in the opinion of the judge, would tend to defeat or delay the attorney or solicitor in obtaining payment.

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A Frankfort journal gives an account of some invention for making beer. It says that at a recent public exhibition a chemist displayed a "brown powder, which, by admixture with water, produces beer which cannot be distinguished from that drawn from the cask." The beer powder is very cheap. The inventor of the beer powder says that by a slight change of the ingredients the quality of the beer may be changed and different kinds imitated, so that a man may carry about in his vest pocket, to public fountains, the potential part of the choicest brands of ale and beer."

THE INUNDATION OF THE SAHARA.

Mr. G. Henry Kinahan, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, writes to *The Times*:—"The projectors of the inundation of the Sahara seem only to look at the question from an African point of view, while they quite ignore the future results to Europe. It is well known that the hot south winds from Africa have a material effect on the snow and ice of South Europe, and in those years that there is a continuation of winds from this quarter the snow line is raised, while the glaciers retreat further up the valleys than ordinary. From this it appears probable, as has been suggested by an eminent geologist, that the retreat of the ice and snow into the higher portions of the European mountains followed the drying up of the sea that once occupied the Sahara desert; the hot winds generated on the large expanse of sand, thus exposed, have altogether changed the climate of Europe. If the suggestion above mentioned is correct, it would appear that the inundation of the Sahara, if practicable, would affect not only Africa but also Europe. It should therefore be inquired, would the climate of South Europe be so gradually changed that eventually the snow line would descend to its ancient limits, that considerable portions of Italy, Spain, France, Switzerland, &c., would be enveloped in perpetual snow; while the Rhine, Danube, and other rivers would be changed into great glaciers? And if these eventually would be the results, would the immediate advantages gained by Africa compensate for the after disastrous loss to Europe?"

Many religious people are known to be very fond of money. Between creed and greed there is only the difference of a letter.

A fire recently broke out at Roubaix in the Department of Nord, and caused damage to the amount of 1,800,000 francs.

JAPAN AND COREA.

The position of the Corean fort (name unknown) whence the Japanese man-of-war *Unyokwan* was fired upon, is, according to the *Nichi-nichi Shinbun*, somewhere in the vicinity of Koka and near to the King's residence. It is also said to be somewhere in much the same locality as the one which first fired upon an American man-of-war. The journal we quote appreciates excitement on the subject, and opposes all idea of war with Corea, on the grounds that China would espouse the quarrel of the latter; that there are no funds in the Japanese Treasury available for an expensive expedition; that there would be nothing gained even by victory over the Coreans; and that the immediate authors of the recent outrage have been sufficiently punished by the capture of their fort and the sack and burning of their camp and houses. There is a good deal of sound sense in this counsel.—*Japan Gazette.*

"THE TIMES" ON THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

The commercial interests of England in China are enormous in extent and importance, and there is a considerable resident European population which is accustomed to look to the Great Powers of the West for security against murderous outrage and indiscriminating plunder. It is not likely that Mr. Wade, who knows the Chinese character thoroughly, and who fully appreciates the danger to English life, English property, and English trade that would be involved in an outbreak of Celestial fanticism, will incur any unnecessary risks. At the same time, in dealing with the Chinese it must always be remembered that weakness is the most perilous of all politics. If Mr. Wade were to relax the rigour of his demands for reparation on the score of the Manyune disaster with the hope of averting some dreaded explosion of popular rage, he would do more to precipitate the catastrophe than if he exacted successfully the punishment of a hundred criminals. While, therefore, prudence is indispensable in the conduct of the negotiations which are at present in the hands of Mr. Wade, courage is even of greater importance; and it is certain that only a judicious union of both will pilot us through the difficulty in which, by no fault of our own, we have become entangled. Of course, if the Chinese are determined to try their fortunes in war once more, they can easily force a quarrel upon us; but we are disposed to think that for the moment they are rather inclining towards a martial assertion of that superiority in the world, which is the most deeply rooted of their convictions, than absolutely determined upon it. For many years past—indeed, we may say since the conclusion of the last war—the Chinese have been "letting I dare not wait upon I would," amassing all the weapons of modern warfare on the one hand with which to crush the "barbarians," and on the other yielding to the influences of European civilisation a reluctant but eminently practical homage.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Kashgar*, Captain Baker, from Bombay 20th, Galle 25th, and Penang 30th ult., bringing on the English mail of the 3rd September, arrived at Singapore on the 2nd instant, from whence, in consequence of her starting gear breaking, it was brought by the O. S. S. Company's steamer *Agamemnon*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon. The following telegrams have not yet been published here:—

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

MADRID, 1st Sept.

Eight hundred Carlists have entered France disarmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22nd Sept.

General Kauffmann occupied Khokand on the 16th instant without resistance, and released the Russian prisoners. Khan Sude has accepted the conditions of peace.

NEW YORK, 21st Sept.

Disastrous floods and storms, by which several settlements have been swept away, have visited the coast of Texas. The town of Indianola has been destroyed, and 150 persons are reported and have perished.

BELGRADE, 20th Sept.

The Servian Parliament at a secret sitting have adopted, by 71 against 44 votes, an address merely paraphrasing the speech from the throne.

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

According to information circulated yesterday to Members of Council and Secretaries, the Viceroy will visit Central India and Rajpootana after receiving the Prince of Wales at Bombay, returning to Calcutta about the 4th December. Major General Norman, being the Senior Member of the Executive Council, will act President in the Viceroy's absence.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

The Secretary of State has prohibited the local Government from obtaining printing materials otherwise than through his agency.

THE CHANCES OF A "RELIGIOUS" WAR.

The *Spectator* observes that all the world seems agreed that the next war in Europe is to be a religious war. Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning, at daggers-drawn upon every other question of religious politics, are in harmony in predicting that a grand religious war is either imminent or certain, and they express the latent, or avowed belief of multitudes of lesser men. But, though everybody assumes the religious war, nobody tells us why he assumes it, or, indeed, in what way he interprets an exceedingly wide phrase. Mr. Gladstone, it is true, in his new book offers us a reason, but then it is scarcely one which reasonable men can unhesitatingly accept. He says Rome intends war. Considering, however, that every creed is always more or less at war with civil society, and that if the Catholic Church were true, the establishment of its ascendancy would be a much higher cause for war than territorial extension, or even territorial safety, the accusation does not strike us with the horror Mr. Gladstone evidently intends it should inspire. That the Pope, next to a miraculous and peaceful interposition of Providence on his behalf, would like a short, sharp war, in which the Catholic born should be exalted and the Protestant born abased, and God be shown to be an Ultramontane, and he himself be restored to his autocracy in the Papal States, is very probable indeed, and in a self-satisfied old clergyman who honestly believes that his cause is God's cause, is not very blameworthy; but the Pope's wish, whether blameless or heinous, does not prove the Pope's power. He must use human instruments, and where is he to find them? But may not events produce a war which, though not avowedly religious, shall either become so, or at all events prove in its ultimate results to have been such? Well, of course, if Cardinal Manning is right in his opinions, that may prove to be the case. If the world is really ruled by a Being who will scourge France and Germany because Germany is opposed to the Papacy and France trying to set it up again, and punish Italy for accepting Rome, and reward the Romans—for it is reward, on the Cardinal's theory—for wishing to be accepted, and exalt the Russian Patriarch to the arbitership of Europe because Protestantism has approved the Falk laws, then the war may have a religious result, but according to mere human reason, no such consequence is probable. If Mr. Gladstone is right, or Cardinal Manning, let either of them name the statesman in Europe who will risk a battle or a province to re-establish the Papal throne.

CANON LIDDON ON HUMANITY.

Canon Liddon preached on the 22nd August, at St. Paul's Cathedral upon the parable of the Good Samaritan, as enforcing the law of universal charity and philanthropy, and as showing that the law of neighbourly duty has no frontier in the human family:—That Christ's injunction, "Go, and do thou likewise," was no mere utopian sentiment, but a practical precept, was proved, the Canon argued, by several considerations; and first, by the natural fact that all men sprang from common parents, that they were all members of one great ancient family. This was the teaching of the Bible—that men came not from several pairs of human beings, but from one pair; and until scientific men were at one on the subject Christians might continue to believe the teaching of their Bibles. It was sometimes said that the really important doctrines of Christianity did not depend on such questions as this, but in reality theology and religion were nearer than some men thought. Suppose, the Canon asked, that it were held to be really certain that the human family came from different races of creatures, what would then become of those moral ideas, those feelings, those duties, which depend on the belief that all had one common origin? What is it that imparts a moral horror to murder or cannibalism but the idea that men are all members of the same family, with the same blood flowing in their veins? If the one feeling were destroyed, the other must go with it. If the frontier of the human race were really as indefinite as some would teach, then it was difficult to see on what principle some of the more intelligent of the caged prisoners in the great public gardens should be denied some sort of education, or the right to vote in the election of parliamentary representatives. They would be as much our neighbours as the wounded man in the parable. Nor added the preacher, whatever men may say in moments of speculative delirium, they act upon the belief that they all belong to one race, with a sharply defined frontier. After pointing out that this idea is at the basis of all Christianity, the Canon went on to show that it was apart of the work of Christ to restore the idea of a common humanity, which at the time of the incarnation was well-nigh lost in the world. His precepts, "Love your enemies," "Do good to them that hate you," and the like, set forth an idea of humanity totally different from that which passed current at the time when they were spoken, while He did even more than this by taking upon Him the nature of man and appearing as the human child in the manger at Bethlehem, as the human sufferer on the hill of Calvary. Henceforth the suffering were made the aristocracy of men in the Christian's eye, and while he realizes the idea of a common humanity, he also realizes the redemption of that humanity by a common Lord. Adverting to the objections urged against this view, the Canon first noticed the assertion that suffering improves and invigorates the race at large, and that Christian philanthropy does harm by perpetuating weakly samples of human life. This, said Dr. Liddon, might have some force if the highest idea of a human being were that of a prize animal, but it is the glory of Christianity that it has ever prot

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The rehearsals of the Nisbelungen Trilogy at Bayreuth have terminated. Herr Wagner has published a letter, in which he declares the reports about dissensions among his personnel to be infamous calumnies.

Mr. Wigan has engaged Mesdames Rose Coghlan and Caroline Hill to appear in the new piece to be produced at the Mirror Theatre, Holborn. These two ladies will be an important addition to the strength of the company.

The Haymarket Theatre was to be re-opened for the regular season on the 20th August, when Mr. J. S. Clarke was to appear as Dr. Pangloss in the "Heir-at-Law," and as Major Wellington de Boots in the "Widow Hunt." It need scarcely be stated that these are the two favourite parts of the ever popular American comedian.

On a Sunday morning in August last, at three o'clock, the cornice of the Drury Lane Theatre colonnade, facing Russell Street, estimated at 40 tons weight, fell with a fearful crash greatly alarming the people in the neighbourhood, who thought it was the shock of an earthquake. Fortunately, it being Sunday morning, no people were about the market.

The production at Drury Lane Theatre of Mr. Dion Boucicault's "Shaughraun," a piece of the "Colleen Bawn" type, which was singularly successful in New York, would probably be the only novelty of importance before the re-opening of the Lyceum, Prince of Wales's, and Court Theatres. In the "Shaughraun" the author will play the *role*—that of Conn—which he created in the original cast.

The remains of the two composers, Donizetti and Simon Mayr, were to be removed to the Temple of Santa Maria, in Bergamo, during September last. There was to be a Mass, the numbers of which will be taken from the works of the two musicians, two grand concerts, and performances of the two operas, "La Favorita" and "Don Sebastian," besides extracts from Donizetti's MS. opera, the "Duca d'Alba."

Chevalier van Elswyck, a distinguished musical critic, who was charged by the Belgian Government with the mission of studying the organization of the conservatories, and all other establishments for musical instruction in Italy, has addressed to the Minister of the Interior a report on the subject, in which he strongly protests against the assertion now often made, especially by the Wagnerian school, that art in Italy is in a decaying condition.

With the sanction of the Dean of Westminster, it is proposed to restore the quaint Latin inscription that formerly marked, in the north aisle of the Church, the grave of Henry Purcell, the greatest of English composers, and the most famous of the organists of Westminster Abbey. If any admirers of Purcell's genius feel disposed to take part in this restoration, their donations should be forwarded to Mr. H. F. Turle, Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

At a theatre in Osaka a new drama, representing the assassination of I-i Kamonno-Kami, prime minister of the Tokugawa government, is being performed. On the 14th many *shizoku*, late retainers of the I-i clan, insulted the proprietor and ordered him to close the theatre or to change the play; otherwise they would destroy the building on the following day. The matter was reported, and many of the offenders were taken to the police station, to prevent the execution of their threats.—*Japan Gazette.*

The question of the right to assume the title of "professor" in the case of Mr. Ellis is set at rest by *Co icordia*. The following paragraph is a rather unique specimen of leek eating by this professedly well-informed journal:—"Mr. John Ellis has written to us complaining that the effect of certain remarks lately made with regard to him in our leading columns is to throw doubt upon his right to the title of Professor. This was not our intention. Everybody acquainted with such matters knows that Professor Ellis legitimately derives his title from the Charter of the London Institution, under which he has been appointed a lecturer on music.

The failure of Duncan, Sherman, & Co. has been a severe blow to many dramatic artists. Most artists from abroad, and nearly all managers and actors who visit Europe yearly, transacted their affairs through Duncan, Sherman, & Co. Hence great alarm was caused by the tidings of the failure. It cannot be said that all the reports current are strictly correct, but the accuracy of many can hardly be doubted. Mr. J. L. Toole holds their paper, which he bought a fortnight ago, before failing, to the extent of about 30,000 dollars. Mr. H. J. Montague deposited with them his earnings here, and Mr. John Brougham, his friends will be pained to learn, had almost his whole fortune in the house.

The old *habitues* of Her Majesty's Theatre during the successive reigns of M. Laporte and Mr. B. Lumley will, says *The Times*, probably recollect the very urbane gentleman who for 40 years, terminating with the fire of 1867, acted as superintendent of the box-office. We will even venture to say that many regarded him almost as a personal friend. All will certainly regret to learn that Mr. Charles Nugent, through severe illness, want of employment, and other misfortunes, is now in a condition so embarrassed that he is obliged to call upon those of his old acquaintances who have kind hearts and good memories to come to his assistance. It is now proposed to raise a small sum for his relief, and subscriptions from the public are invited.

The recent half-yearly meeting of the Polytechnic Institution was very tumultuous. At the outset objection was taken to the chairman's proposal that the proceedings should commence with prayer, on the ground that the meeting was one for commercial purposes. Thereupon the chairman (the Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie) requested a few moments silence for his own private devotions; but the difficulty was got over by a clerical shareholder carrying a resolution that the meeting should be opened with prayer. The subsequent proceedings involved charges of mismanagement against the directors, and some awkward questions with regard to defalcations by the late secretary. The report, which was adopted, recommended a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

A curious case of loss of memory by an artist occurred recently at Her Majesty's Opera (Drury-lane) during the performance of Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." In the scene of the second act, in which Cherubino is concealed in the cabinet of the Countess, and Almaviva leaves the stage with his wife to get the crowbar to break open the door of his wife's room, Cherubino was not forthcoming at the summons of *Susanna*, and the *finale* had to be begun after Madame Marie-Roze had, as the waiting-maid, screamed at a fall of the Page into the garden, which fall did not take place, Mdlle. De Belocca having entirely forgotten her part, and left the stage for her dressing-room. With great presence of mind, Sir Michael Costa continued the accompaniments, and the audience never discovered the omission of the duet, one of the best numbers in the opera, and one of the most dramatic situations. What is still more curious, in the notices of the performance by our contemporaries no mention is made of this mishap.—*Athenæum.*

A resently number of the transactions of the German society for the study of the natural history and ethnology of Eastern Asia in Yokohama gives an interesting account of music in Japan. The Japanese musicians are usually divided into four classes: those who play religious music only, those who play secular music, blind musicians, and female musicians. The musicians who possess a theoretical knowledge of music, and even those who know their notes, are very few in number; they are scattered all over the country, and belong only to the class of those who occupy themselves with sacred music. Both the secular and religious performers belong to certain societies or guilds, which meet at prescribed periods and for prescribed purposes, and there are large numbers of musicians who play in private houses for a stipulated fee. The members of these guilds have various privileges. At one of the sittings of the German society a musician presented himself who had the right of setting the first string of the "koto" (a seven-stringed instrument) an octave lower than any one else. The Japanese use string, wind, and percussion intruments. These are divided into pure instruments (for religious music only) and impure, which are used only for secular objects. There are no wind instruments of metal. Twelve keys are used, one for each month, and each key has twelve tones. Tuning forks of various shapes, all different from those known in Europe, are in common use. The strings of the instrument are of silk, covered with wax; and the notes simply give the number of the string to be struck, or, in the flute, of the hole to be stopped. Semitones are distinguished by a sign placed against the number of the preceding tone. The notes are written downwards, and the words to the left of them. Songs are always in unison with the principal instrument in the accompaniment. On the whole, Japanese music is very similar to that of China; most of it, indeed, comes from that country, and is equally unpleasant to European ears.

THE "WATER-SHELL."

The "water-shell," which is being experimented with at Okehampton, is a sufficiently ingenious novelty to merit some notice, quite apart from the success which it seems to have achieved. This shell, which was first brought forward, we believe, in 1872, was proposed by Professor Abel, with a view to utilizing common shell as shrapnel upon occasion—the idea depending simply upon the transmission in all directions by the incompressible, or only slightly compressible medium, water, of the force suddenly developed by detonation. With this view the following arrangement was suggested by Professor Abel, and has been adopted in the shells now under trial. A small cylinder, containing from ¼ to ½ ounce of dry compressed gun-cotton is attached to the fuze (which may be made to act to time or on percussion); the upper end of the cylinder (or the base of the fuze, as may be most convenient) contains a small charge of fulminate of mercury. The shell—an ordinary common shell is used—is completely filled with water, and the fuze with the gun-cotton cylinder and detonating charge, is inserted and firmly fixed by screwing the fuze into the fuze-hole. On the fuze acting, the detonation of the gun-cotton is effected by the small charge of fulminate; and the force thus developed is transmitted through the water with results, so far as the bursting of the shell goes, which appear to be exceedingly satisfactory. Whether a water-shell could ever effectively take the place of a good shrapnel is a point which, perhaps, admits of some difference of opinion, and which can never be satisfactorily solved except by extensive and careful experiments. We are disposed to think that no such result can be looked for; for the double reason that the disruptive force sufficient to burst a common shell must always be sufficient, however established and however communicated to the different parts of the projectile, to cause a lateral dispersion of the fragments which must prove unfavourable to the production of really good shrapnel effects—a result which in a rifle-shell would no doubt be aggravated by the centrifugal force tending to throw off the released fragments; and secondly because the fragments themselves will be of an irregular form, less favourably to sustained velocity and deficient in specific gravity as compared with leaden ballets. In other words, what artilleristes call the "margin of permissible error" of this shell must be small. We are disposed, therefore, to anticipate that a water-shell will never really become an efficient substitute for a shrapnel, though the general introduction of range-finders would tend greatly to diminish the difficulties attending the effective use of a projectile which must depend so largely for its results upon the accuracy of the practice and the precision with which the shell is burst in relation to the object fired at. But it seems indisputable, after the results which have been achieved at Okehampton, that Professor Abel's clever suggestion may possess many valuable applications, and that upon occasion a water-shell may prove a very useful substitute for shrapnel. It is clearly an advantage to have a projectile which can upon an emergency be used in a double capacity—if only the idea be not ridden too hard, as it was in Sir William Armstrong's segment shell; and it will certainly occur to most artillerymen who now read of the success of this shell for the first time to inquire—why, if it was brought forward three years ago, it has not been heard of before. Perhaps inquiry may be profitably extended a little further, and may seek to establish for the public advantage whether there chance to be any other meritorious or promising inventions in war material which during the past few years of what may, by comparison, be called experimental stagnation, have been languishing in the pigeon-holes of the War Office. If so, we trust that General Campbell will signalize his advent to office by unearthing them, and by resuming something of the activity in experimental inquiry which characterized this country a few years ago, and which is simply indispensable if we are to retain our position in regard to our material of war. Perhaps we may regard the very valuable Okehampton experiments as an earnest of such resumed activity. At any rate, it is quite certain that these experiments will solve many vexed questions in regard to the use of field artillery; and, independently of their immediate practical results, they are likely to be eminently useful in exciting or sustaining an interest among professional artilleristes in regard to matters specially pertaining to their craft.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An English clergyman and a Lowland Scotchman visited one of the best schools in Aberdeen. They were strangers, but the masters received them civilly, and inquired: "Would you prefer that I should speer these boys, or that you should speer them ourselves?" The English clergyman having ascertained that to "speer" meant to question, desired the master to proceed. He did so with great success, and the boys answered satisfactorily numerous interrogatories as to the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The clergyman then said he would be glad in his turn to speer the boys and at once began: "How did Pharoah die?" There was a dead silence. In this dilemma the Lowland gentleman interposed. "I think, sir, the boys are not accustomed to your English accent; let me try what I can make of them," and inquired, in broad Scotch, "Hoo did Phawraoh dee?" Again there was a dead silence, upon which the master said, "I think, gentlemen, you canna speer these boys; I'll show you how to do it." And he proceeded, "Fut cam to Phawraoh at his binner end?" The boys with one voice answered, "He was drooned!" and a smart little fellow added, "Ony lassie could hae tell'd ye that."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

MONDAY, 11th October, 1875.

A large business has been done to-day in New Patna; at the opening of the market $593¾ were accepted for chests bearing ordinary Government numbers, but higher rates were obtained subsequently, and select chests commanded as much as $607½. The closing quotation is given at $603½ to $605. In New Benares only a small business has been done, at $583¾ for select chests. Malwa remains as last noticed.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/0½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/1
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/1½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/1½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 220½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—16 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$600 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,250 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 93 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$200 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$500 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$139 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$167 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—17 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 61 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.

SALES ON OCTOBER 11TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Black Pepper, 350 bags, at $11.00, by Yae-cheong to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds, 50 bags, at $5.60, by Wo-tai to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $9.40, by Wo-tai to travelling trader.
Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $9.40, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Yellow Peas, 2,500 piculs, at $1.84, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Mushrooms, 5 cases, at $50.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $23.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.
American Flour, 50 lbs., 500 bags, at $1.45, by Kwan-shong-loong to local trader.
Wood Oil, 50 packages, at $8.00, by Kwong-hing-chong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
Do. Do.	England's Glory	Knight	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do. AND HAMBURG	Olympia (str.)	Paulsen	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Melbrek	T. Pearce	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Midnight	G. Wallet	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Thyatira	MacKay	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Harwich	Dudfield	Hongkong	Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YHAMA	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY	Brisbane (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 24th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Teheran (str.)	Johnson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at noon.
Do. PENANG, &c.	Hindostan (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Djemnah (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst., at noon.
Do.	Asia (str.)	Moleen	Hongkong	Socy Shing	On 15th inst.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	To-day, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Agamemnon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Geelong (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

For Sale.

THOMPSON AND HIND
INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR
NEW GOODS:
LADIES' WHITE and COLOURED KID GLOVES,
One, Two, Four-and-Six Buttons.
WOOL SLIPPER and CUSHION PATTERNS,
Newest Designs.
SILVER FOX, MUSQUASH, and OTHER FUR TRIMMINGS.
CLOTH JACKETS TRIMMED WITH FUR AND FEATHERS.
OTTOMAN SETS, NEW TUCKERS.
BEADED JACKETS, BEAD TRIMMINGS,
Newest Styles.
APPLIQUE TABELEAUS.
BEADED LACE CUIRASSE.
RAMPORE, ROYAL SRINUGGAR, AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
HYMALAYAN, QUEENSLAND, AND SNODOWN SHAWLS,
For Ladies' Chair Rugs.
New Shapes in Gentlemen's
FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND SCARFS.
666 Hongkong, 8th September, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS.
COLOGNE WATER and GENERAL PERFUMERY, from ED. PINAUD & Co.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
Double FOWLING-PIECES.
REVOLVERS.
DE SAINT MARCEAUX ET CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche.
Fresh SALAD OIL, best brand, at $4.50 per dozen.
Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE (large bottles.)
Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any Springs, at $3 per doz.
French PRESERVES, in Glass.
A good Breakfast CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen.
GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, at $12 per dozen.
CLARET, in Casks, &c., &c., &c., at very moderate prices.
L. THEVENIN,
44, *Queen's Road, and* 11, *Stanley Street.*
1183 Hongkong, 24th September, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.

THE Undersigned has received a further supply of MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND for Preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants.
One Package will prepare 200 superficial feet of Flooring. Price 50 Cents per Package.
W. H. NOTLEY,
For B. Davies, Sole Agent for China.
No. 6, Stanley Street, 1st Oct., 1875. (3m 1481

SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS!!!

"CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY," SHANGHAI.

UNDER Special Arrangement with the Imperial Mint of Japan, we are now supplying,
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS
of high quality and strength.
Comparative Analysis with English Commercial Acid, and terms for quantities, on application.
1m 1406 Shanghai, 11th September, 1875.

DUC DE—MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 " " (2 ")
5% discount on 25 Cases.
BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
1f 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL, & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS.
Sandringham TRUNKS, Assorted Sizes.
PATENT KNIFE and FORK CLEANING MACHINE.
Registered FIRE GRATES, Large Assortment.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, do.
Japanned WAITERS, in New Designs.
do. COAL SCOOPS, do.
DESPATCH BOXES, Assorted Sizes.
MALVERN and SPONGE BATHS.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
BLOCK TIN TEA KETTLES.
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SOFT SOAP.
BLUE LIGHTS.
Complete Sets of GLASSWARE, New Patterns.
MANILA CIGARS.
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ENGLISH GLUE.
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Best ENGLISH BUNTING, All Colours.
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Colonial, Sperm, and Stearine Moon CANDLES.
Side LAMPS with Oil and Paraffin Burners.
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Japanned do. do.
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CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.
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SHEET RUBBER.
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Ship's WATER CLOSETS.
GINGER WINE.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
DANISH and AMERICAN BUTTER, in Tins and Bottles.
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342 Hongkong, 1st October, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY,
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1f 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.
Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
510 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.
THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is
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It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.
In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a
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also of
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(Designed expressly for the Work,)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
THE
SILK WORM DISTRICTS,
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Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TEHERAN*," Captain JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 14th October, at Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 13th.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.
Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th October, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1875.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
ON THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant FLAMBEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th October, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.
THE S. S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st November, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLIPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NOTICE.
IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.
The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ORISSA"
will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 12th inst., at daylight.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 12th October, 1875. (1482

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 12th inst., at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
6d 1511 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GEELONG"
will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 12th October, 1875. (1463

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON"
will be despatched at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, 12th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1508 Hongkong, 12th October, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"KWANGTUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1522 Hongkong, 11th October, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE British Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
91 1513 Hongkong, 8th October, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL,
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1508 Hongkong, 7th October, 1875.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY,
Taking Cargo also for MELBOURNE.
THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
expected here about the 15th inst., will be despatched as above about the 24th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1518 Hongkong, 8th October, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE British Bark
"HARWICH,"
Captain Dudfield, will load here and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to
HEARD & Co.
1477 Hongkong, 30th September, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE *A* 1, British Clipper Ship
"THYATIRA,"
Captain Mackay, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1438 Hongkong, 21st September, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE *A* 1 American Ship
"MIDNIGHT,"
G. Wallet, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1390 Hongkong, 13th September, 1875.

FOR LONDON.
THE *A*-1 15 years British Ship
"MELBREK,"
Capt. T. Pearce, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1

Extracts.

THE MOON AND THE HARE.—A HOTTENTOT FABLE.

BY JOEL BENTON.

The moon, in pity to the race
Of men in his despair,
Sent to them from her shining place
Her messenger, the hare.

"Go, nimble one, and say to men
That as I fade and die,
Then rise and brightlier shine again
Above them in the sky;

So they must fall and fade away,
But only die to rise
Where resurrection paves the way
To fairer, friendlier skies."

But out of dullness, trick, or fend,
The message which was sent
The reckless little hare construed
With most malign intent.

"O race of men, the moon hath said
That as she lives and dies,
So unto death shall you be led,
And nevermore shall rise."

Now when the moon had heard the case,
Her axe, with force and grip,
Shes truck into the meek hare's face,
Which caused the split hare lip.

The hare, incensed, with claws upborne,
Scratched back with right good grace,
And since that day the moon has worn
A rough and ragged face.

AMBER.

Amber is formed by the pith (*medulla* or *marrow*) which flows from trees of the pine species, as gum flows from the cherry-trees, and rosin from pines. It is, first of all, a liquid which bursts forth in abundance; then it is congealed by the cold, or by the heat, or by the sea, where the great tides rise and sweep it from the islands. At all events, it is thrown on the coasts, and it seems to swim with the waves, and not go to the bottom. Our ancestors, thinking that it was the sap (succus) of a tree, called it, on that account, *succinum*. What proves that amber is the product of a species of pine, is that when rubbed it exhales an odour like that of the pine, and that when set on fire it burns after the fashion, and with the scent, of a resinous torch. It is conveyed by the Germans into Pannonia (Hungary) chiefly; thence the Veneti (Venetians), whom the Greeks called *Heneti*, who are in the immediate proximity to Pannonia, and who live round the Adriatic Sea, have brought it into vogue. The fable which has connected the Padus with amber has an evident cause. In our own day, the Transpadanian peasant women wear an amber necklace, for the sake of ornament, no doubt, but also as a remedy, forasmuch as amber is deemed good for affections of the tonsils and the fauces, these and the neighbouring parts of the body being subject to maladies produced by the different kinds of waters in the neighbourhood of the Alps. From Carnuntum, in Pannonia, to the coast of Germany, whence amber is brought, there are six hundred miles, a fact not known till recently. Still lives the Roman knight who was sent to procure amber by Julianus, superintendent of the gladiatorial games given by the Emperor Nero. This knight travelled over the markets and the shores of the country, and brought back such an immense quantity of amber that the nets intended to protect the podium from the wild beasts were fastened with buttons of amber. Adorned, likewise, with amber, were the arms, the biers, and the whole apparatus for a day. The largest piece the knight brought weighed thirteen pounds. It is certain that amber is also a growth of India. Archelaus, who reigned in Cappadocia, states that from that country (India) amber is brought in the crude state, and still adhering to the pine bark. It is polished by being sodden in the fat of a sucking pig. What proves that the amber first flows as a liquid is, that owing to its transparency different objects may be seen in the interior, such as ants, small flies, lizards. It is manifest that those objects got entangled in the amber when it was still in the liquid state, and that they remained imprisoned when the amber hardened. There are many kinds of amber; the white is that which has the sweetest scent; but neither the white nor the uncoloured is worth much. The deep yellow (*fulvus, tawny, fallow*) is the most esteemed. Though the transparency of the deep yellow amber is a recommendation, intense brilliancy is objectionable. To please there must be present, not fire but the resemblance of fire. The amber most in request is the Falernian, so called because it has the colour of Falernian wine. It is transparent, and has a softened splendour. Certain kinds attract by a tender shade, like the tint of boiled honey, but it ought to be known that any colour can be given to amber that is thought fit. A particular dye can be given to it by means of kid fat, or of the anchusa root; it can even be made to take a purple tinge. Moreover, when, by being rubbed in the hand amber is enriched with an animating heat, it attracts straw, dry leaves, dust, just as the loadstone attracts iron. Bits of amber in oil burn with a brighter and more enduring flame than wicks of flax tow. Such is the excessive commercial value of this substance, that a small human effigy in amber is sold for a higher price than living and vigorous men. Verily, one censure (of such folly) is not enough. In the objects called Corinthian, copper mixed with silver and gold phases; in carved objects the skill and genius of the artist delight. We have shown what recommends murrhines and crystals. Pearls are worn in the ears; gems on the fingers. In short, in all foolish superfluities there is either the satisfaction of vanity or there is real use; but as regards amber there is nothing to charm beyond the consciousness of possessing an article of luxury. Domitius Nero (the emperor), along with his numerous other absurdities, had given the name of amber to the hair of his wife Poppæa, and he had even celebrated the hair as amber in some verses; for fine names are never lacking for corporeal defects. From that moment amber was a third colour, much in request with the (Roman) ladies. Amber, however, is found, to be of some value in medicine; but that is not the reason why women are fond of it. Worn as an amulet by children, ambet is advantageous. According to Callistratus, whether taken in a drink or worn as an amulet, amber at all ages is medicinal in cases of madness and dysuria. This writer mentions a fresh variety, which is called chryselectrum, and which is (as the name indicates) of the colour of gold, and in the morning presents the most charming gradations of hue. For fire it has a signal hunger, and if it is near fire it catches flame and burns with immense celerity. This amber (if we may believe Callistratus) cures fever and other diseases, if it is worn on the neck; cures affections of the ear, when ground and mixed with honey and oil of roses; cures dimness of sight, when mixed with Attic honey, cures affections of the stomach, either when taken in a powder alone or drunk in water along with mastic. Moreover, amber can be efficiently and extensively employed in imitating translucid precious stones, especially amethysts; for, as we have said, it can be tinged of any colour. The pertinacity of certain authors forces us to speak, next of all, of lyncurium; for those who do not maintain that it is a kind of amber, yet, at least, declare that it is a precious stone. They affirm that lyncurium is the product of the urine of the lynx, but blended with a kind of earth, this animal (so these authors say) covering up his urine as if grudging the benefit man might derive from it; that it has the same tint as the fire-coloured amber, and can be carved; that it attracts not only leaves and straws but thin plates of brass and iron, which Theophrastus, giving credence to the statements of Diocles, believed.—*Cope's Tobacco Plant.*

KING KOFFEE'S TREASURES.

In the royal bedroom were several weapons; among them a handsome British regulation sword, bearing the following inscription:—"From Queen Victoria to the King of Ashantee." It had been a gift to Koffee's predecessor in less troublesome times; but many other objects there excited the wonder and amusement of our troops. On the walls hung engravings of the Duke of Wellington, the Custom House on the Thames, and of Burns' "Highland Mary." Books in different languages, and coloured "Extra Supplements" to the *Illustrated London News* were also found, pell-mell with old Dutch engravings, in portfolios, a vast number of umbrellas, some of which were very handsome—one being of black and scarlet velvet in alternate squares, with a top and edging of gold, a lot of common pot figures, old clocks, all stopped with the rust of years, a coatee and shako of our 1st West India Regiment, stools bound with silver, a bird-organ that played "Adeste fideles," "Oh, rest thee, Babe," &c., toilette glasses, old kettles, and—what proved better than all—four masks of pure gold, valued at from £150 to £200 each. Here, too, were found the Royal State Umbrella, which was afterwards presented to Her Majesty the Queen by Sir Garnet Wolseley; and the golden ram's head, from the Royal Temple—a remarkable trophy, weighing forty-two ounces—which was brought home by Captain Brackenbury, and presented to the Royal Artillery mess at Woolwich.—*British Battles on Land and Sea.*

WILD BEAST TAMERS.

In a review of Frost's book on "Circus Life and Circus Celebrities," the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Menageries form also an attractive part of some travelling shows, and the tamers of wild beasts are prominent among circus celebrities. Van Amburgh, in answer to a question put by the Duke of Wellington, said that if he ever felt afraid he should retire 'from the wild beast line.' The great number of lions in this country were bred in cages, are more rapidly tamed than those purchased in a wild state. It is said that the Sangers own a lion which is so tame that it is allowed to roam at large in their house like a cat. Lion tamers must be strictly sober men. Macomo, one of the most daring of the fraternity, never drank any beverage stronger than coffee. Many stories of his exploits are told by showmen. One of the finest tigers ever imported into this country, and said to be the identical beast that escaped from Jamrach's possession and killed a boy before it was recaptured, was purchased by Manders and placed in a cage with another tiger. The two beasts soon began to fight, and were engaged in a furious conflict, when Macomo entered the cage, armed only with a whip, and attempted to separate them. Both the tigers immediately turned their fury on him and severely lacerated him with their sharp claws, but covered with blood as he was, he continued to belabor them with the whip until they cowered before him and knew him for their master. Like Van Amburgh and Crockett, Macomo died a natural death. Macarthy, the successor of Macomo, was less fortunate. He was of intemperate habits and often turned his back upon the animals, though cautioned not to do so. He died a horrible death at Bolton, as some of our readers may remember. The exhibition of wild beasts is rarely very profitable, so great are the expense and risk; but it appears that the animals will sometimes render their keepers essential service when in pecuniary difficulties. A sheriff's officer was one day about to arrest a doctor, when the man ran under the elephant's belly and took up a safe position on the other side. The officer, trying to go behind, was prevented by a sudden movement of the elephant's hind quarters; he then tried to dive under the animal, but the beast gave him a slap with his trunk. 'I'll have you, if I wait here all day,' said he, as he drew back hastily. 'You had better not wait till I unfasten this chain,' said the elephant-keeper, pretending to do what he threatened, upon which the officer moved off and the man escaped."

ABOUT GREAT PLAYERS AND THEIR ART.

If when painters died their paintings perished with them, leaving no more record or trace of work achieved than does the acting of an actor, then he who had seen the actual pictures of Michael Angelo, of Velasquez, of Titian, of Raphael, would have a great advantage over those later born, who could only judge of masterpieces by descriptions of them. Acting, which consists in living poetry through human life, must perish with the actor; and of players and their styles the records and descriptions remain necessarily fragmentary and imperfect; but in spite of all drawbacks, the critic can, as I maintain, form to himself a just conception of the style and of the very essence of the art of the great players who have lived since the days of written record and criticism, say from the time of Garrick. Painting preserves the form, the face, the eye, and word-painting does the rest. In my opinion sufficient proof exists to warrant us in believing that the greatest dramatic artist of any age or country which comes within the scope of accurate record is Mrs. Siddons. From out the mass of evidence, let us select that of an actor and of a critic—Macready and Hazlitt. Hazlitt's dramatic essays abound in eulogistic reference to the great actress, but I will content myself with the following passage:—"The homage she has received is greater than that which is paid to queens. The enthusiasm she excited had something idolatrous about it; she was regarded less with admiration than with wonder, as if a being of a superior order had dropped from another sphere to awe the world with the majesty of her appearance. She raised tragedy to the skies, or brought it down from thence. It was something above nature. We can conceive of nothing grander. She embodied to our imagination the fables of mythology, of the heroic and deified mortals of olden time. She was not less than a goddess, or than a prophetess inspired by the gods. Power was seated on her brow, passion emanated from her breast as from a shrine. She was tragedy personified. She was the stateliest ornament of the public mind. She was not only the idol of the people, she not only hushed the tumultuous shouts of the pit in breathless expectation and quenched the blaze of surrounding beauty in silent tears, but, to the retired and lonely student, through long years of solitude, her face has shone as if an eye had appeared from heaven; her name has been as if a voice had opened the chambers of the human heart, or as if a trumpet had awakened the sleeping and the dead. To have seen Mrs. Siddons was an event in every one's life." Thus the literary critic. Next comes the player, and it is observable that Macready, with a master's knowledge of the art by means of which such results were attained, combines a nicer criticism with an enthusiasm which is not less than that of Hazlitt. Macready speaks of the name of Siddons as "a name that even now excites in me something of a reverential feeling." He says:—"What eulogy can do justice to her personations? How little can any force of description imprint in the imagination the sudden but thrilling effects of tone or look, of port or gesture, or even of the silence so often significant in the development of human passion! One great excellence that distinguished all her personations was the unity of design, the just relations of all parts to the whole, that made us forget the actress in the character she assumed."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE STORY OF AN ARAB.

The story of a Cincinnati newsboy who found a pocket-book containing $100 and returned it to the owner with contents intact, reached Philadelphia in good season, and was productive of a considerable sensation among the street Arabs. One small boy was so affected by it that he straightway determined to see that Cincinnati boy, and go him seventeen or eighteen better. He took another small boy into his confidence, and the test of probity of character was carried into effect. Boy No. 2 dropped a well padded pocket-book, which boy No. 1, following close behind, picked up.

Then with a look on his face that would have done honor to Benjamin Franklin the honest little fellow walked up to an old gentleman who was passing by, extended the pocket-book, and, with trembling voice, exclaimed, "Take it, sir; it is yours. You dropped it just now. My mother and seven little brothers are starving, but I cannot keep it sir, for it don't belong to me." The old gentleman looked at the boy, then pulled out his spectacles and adjusted them for a better sight. He could not sufficiently admire the wan visage of that little street wanderer, illuminated as it was with a glow of goodness and honesty.

He patted the boy on the head, and pulling a $5 bill from his pocket handed it to him, saying, "Boy, you will grow to be a great man. Take this money for your starving family, and always remember that honesty is the best policy." Then the old gentleman skurred into the nearest lager beer saloon and opened his pocket-book, when he began to dance around and call heaven and earth to witness that if ever he encountered that boy again he would flay him alive. And he continued to orate until a policeman was called to arrest him as a lunatic, and the only excuse he could offer for his conduct was that a small boy had robbed him of five dollars by giving him a pocket-book stuffed with old paper.

THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The population of England and Wales in 1871 was 22,712,266; that of the United States in 1870 was 38,555,083. It has generally been believed that there were more office-bearers in the United States than in England—and so there are; there are 53,374 persons engaged in governmental employ in England and Wales, and 67,822 in the United States. But the percentage of office-bearers to people in the Kingdom is as 1 to 416, while in the Republic it is as 1 to 568. The great majority of the English civil servants and administrators, however, hold their offices for life or during good behaviour; while those in America are generally hustled out of office at every change of the Federal Administration. In England and Wales there is one clergyman or minister to each 718 of the population; in the United States there is one to each 879. Now it would seem that there should be no talk of spiritual destitution when there is a shepherd for every 879 sheep and lambs; a minister of the old school, at least, would not have considered himself overburdened by the charge of a congregation consisting of 200 families. But as regards this matter, the truth probably is that, while in both countries there is a superabundance of religious guides for certain classes, there is a dearth of them among other sections of the community. Neither England nor the United States, however, are nearly so well supplied with priests and parsons as are certain other countries. In Russia there is a priest to each 323 of the population, which is only another way of saying that the clerical army of the Czar number 253,081 men. In France there is one priest, monk, pastor, or minister to each 255 of the population, or 153,629 in all; in Italy there is one to each 143 of the people, or about 190,000 in all; and in Spain—most blessed of all lands—there is a priest for each 54 of the population, or 315,777 in all. In Russia, France, Italy, and Spain, however, the men in religious orders of all grades are included in these numbers. The whole number of clergymen and ministers of every kind in England and Wales is 31,632; and in the United States it is 43,862. While these attend to the cure of souls, there are for the cure of bodies a larger number of physicians. In England there is one physician, chemist, or druggist for each 861 of the people, and in the United States there is one for each 612. But while the English and Welsh are so careless about their teeth as to employ only one dentist for each 9,210 people, the Americans have a dentist for the each 4,919 of their number. The English and Welsh appear to be the most litigious people in the world—for they have a lawyer or a lawyer's assistant to each 653 of their population; while the Americans content themselves with one to each 946; the French with one to each 1,970; and the Belgians with one to each 2,700. The careful compiler of the statistics from which we are copying these curious figures puts it down that in Prussia there is only one lawyer to each 12,000 of the population; but we are inclined to think some error must lurk behind these figures, and that there must be more than 2,057 knights of the wig and gown in the kingdom of Bismarck. In England and Wales there are 3,592 members of the theatrical profession, while in the United States there are only 2,050; and while in the kingdom there is an average of 29 pupils to each teacher, in the Republic there is a teacher to each 38 pupils.

The great occupation in the United States—that is, the occupation which has the largest number of people engaged in it—is that of agriculture. There are 2,984,299 farmers, the most of whom own the land they till; and the whole number of people employed in agricultural pursuits is 5,922,471, or 15·36 per cent. of the whole population. In England and Wales the percentage is 7·30. Only 2,903,150 of the Americans, or 7·53 per cent., are engaged in manufacturing, mechanical, and mining industries, while the percentage of this class in England and Wales in 22·63. Little over a million of the Americans (1,090,668, or 2·83 per cent.), are employed in commerce and in the transportation of goods; while in England and Wales 3·59 per cent. of the people are thus engaged. The whole "professional" class in the United States numbers 450,533, or 1·17 per cent.; while in England and Wales this class absorbs 2·41 per cent of the whole population. In the United States no less than 28,191,549 of the people, or 73·11 per cent., are put under the head of "domestic, indefinite, and non-productive;" but in England and Wales only 63·48 per cent. of the population come under this category. In Russia 86 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture; in Italir, 77; in Sweden, 71; in Belgium, 51; in France, 50; in Prussia, 45; in Austria, 25; in Spain, 25; and in Holland, 16 per cent. There are 44,814 printers in England and Wales, while the United States, with 16 millions more people, have only 39,860 printers. There are in England many more innkeepers, commercial travellers, pedlers, seamen, watchmakers, architects, bricklayers and masons, milliners, and dressmakers, shoemakers, butchers, bakers, and grocers than in the United States; but the Americans have more coachmen and carters, farmers, carpenters, and blacksmiths. In many parts of the United States much of the work which in more densely populated regions is performed as separate trades is done by housewives—and this is the explanation, no doubt, of the otherwise mysterious fact that while there are 301,109 "milliners and dressmakers" in England and Wales, there are in United States only 92,084 of these useful, but often expensive, articles.—*Scotsman.*

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%)

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 11th October, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.		
COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400 lbs.	$83.00 a	$106.50
" " 32 a 32, "	112.00 a	117.00
" " 36 a 42, "	118.00 a	130.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. per piece	$1.70 a	1.85
" 6 lbs. "	2.05 a	2.10
" 8½ lbs. "	2.15 a	2.65
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed. "	1.95 a	2.10
" 64 a 66 " "	2.25 a	2.60
" 68 a 80 " "	2.80 a	5.25
WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS per piece	2.50 a	2.65
WHITE BROCADES "	2.65 a	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards "	2.75 a	2.80
" 40 " "	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs. "	1.75 a	2.15
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs. "	2.10 a	2.16
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS "	3.60 a	3.95
DYED BROCADES Do. "	3.80 a	4.05
DYED DAMASK Do. per piece	5.85 a	6.00
CHINTS "	1.85 a	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue per doz.	0.60 a	0.70
" Brown "	0.65 a	0.80
" Red "	0.75 a	0.77
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. per yard	0.21 a	0.22
" Gentian, 23 "	0.19 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black "	0.25 a	0.26
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES per yard	0.79 a	0.81
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet per piece	9.30 a	9.80
" Assorted "	8.80 a	8.90
" *HH* Scarlet "	9.10 a	9.20
" Assorted "	8.70 a	8.80
CAMLETS, 88 "	16.00 a	16.50
" 88 "	17.50 a	18.00
" 8 "	18.00 a	18.50
" *BBB* "	19.00 a	19.50
LASTINGS, *DD* "	15.00 a	15.50
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod per picul	2.90 a	3.20
" Hoop "	3.35 a	3.90
" Bar "	2.90 a	2.95
" Wire "	8.25 a	8.50
LEAD "	7.50 a	7.75
STEEL, English per tub.	5.00 a	5.10
" Swedish "	5.20 a	5.30
TIN, Banca per picul	23.30 a	23.50
TIN PLATES per box	7.00 a	7.20
SPELTER METAL per picul	23.50 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English per tael	165.00 a	—
" American "	105.00 a	—
SPELTER "	7.00 a	7.75

PRODUCE.		
COTTON, Shanghai per picul	16.50 a	16.00
" Ningpo "	16.00 a	16.50
" Tientsin "	16.40 a	16.50
" Tungchow "	16.75 a	17.00
" Bengal "	13.80 a	15.50
ALUM "	1.35 a	1.65
SHANANUMS, white "	4.20 a	4.30
" Black "	5.10 a	5.25
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 "	2.45 a	2.50
" " " 2 "	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white "	1.55 a	1.60
" " mill cleaned "	1.45 a	1.50
" Manila "	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore "	1.88 a	1.91
" Saigon "	1.40 a	1.60
" Annam "	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE "	4.80 a	5.75
COALS, ALLOAY per ton.		
" English steam "	11.75 a	12.75
" Sydney "	9.75 a	—
WINDOW GLASS per box.	3.10 a	3.20
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits per pel.	5.50 a	5.70
" Banjar "	4.05 a	4.16
PEPPER, White "	16.50 a	16.80
" Black "	10.60 a	10.80
BETEL NUTS "	2.50 a	2.75
SANDAL WOOD Malabar "	4.10 a	4.20
" South Seas "	15.00 a	16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila "	1.60 a	2.10
" Siam "	2.25 a	2.50
FLOUR California, per sack of 50 lbs.	1.45 a	1.50
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	3.20 a	3.30
" " of 200 lbs.	6.70 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin per pel.	1.85 a	1.20
" California "	2.35 a	2.35
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 "	6.15 a	6.50
" Dk. Brown "	4.70 a	4.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown "	—	—
" Manila, Dry White "	5.45 a	5.60
" Candy "	8.45 a	8.50
CAMPHOR, packed "	13.80 a	14.00
PEAS, White "	1.90 a	1.95
" Green "	2.10 a	2.25
" Black "	1.80 a	1.85
" Yellow "	1.72 a	1.75
MUSHROOMS "	50.00 a	56.00
SEAWEED, Green "	2.15 a	2.25
" Cut "	3.75 a	4.20
MUSSELS, Dry, Siam, large "	11.00 a	13.00
" " " middle "	7.50 a	8.50
" " " small "	5.25 a	5.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin "	6.40 a	7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White "	9.75 a	10.00
" Hankow "	32.00 a	33.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
STEAMERS.					
Abbotsford	A. Hunter	Brit. str	649	Ah Yon	
Agamemnon	Wilding	Brit. str	1550	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Albay		Span. str	269		Repairing
Argyll	D. Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Arratoon Apcar	R. Cuss	Brit. str	956	Siemssen & Co	
Asia	O. P. Molsen	Dan. str	880	Wm. Pustau & Co	
China	Duranborn	Amr. str	3836	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c
City of Exeter	John Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop-kee	
Columbian	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1482	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Esmeralda	Thebaud	Brit. str	895	A. MacG. Heaton	Manila
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Geelong	G. Fraser	Brit. str	1125	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Glenfalloch	McBain	Brit. str	1386	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hindostan	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c
Johang ‡	B. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang §	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kwangtung	G. D. Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Little Orphan		Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	Tug Flying
Ly-ee-moon	Forrest	Brit. str	611	Birley & Co	
Mecca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop Kee	
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Ocean	W. Brown	Brit. str	970	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Olympia	Paulsen	Ger. str	777	Siemssen & Co	Singapore, &c.
Oriana	R. Harvey	Brit. str	1110	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Heard & Co	
Penguin	W. C. Cowell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Pernambuco	W. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Landstein & Co	
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheon	Repairing
Teheran	A. H. Johnson	Brit. str	1671	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Washi	Hescroff	Brit. str	222	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud ‡	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. O. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	190	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alva	E. A. Souza	Port. sh	632	Brandao & Co	
Amiral Devoulx	P. Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Landstein & Co	
Annie Muriel	J. Sloane	Brit. bg	250	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Argonaut	A. Cameron	Brit. sh	1072	D. Lapraik & Co	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Carlowitz & Co	
Bonnie	A. Blackstone	Brit. sh	887	Melchers & Co	
Bon Pau	A. H. Möller	Siam. sh	575	Kien-tye-loong	
Burrs Noorfol	A. Woritzky	Siam. bk	360	Chinese	
Catherine	R. Loose	Ger. bk	348	Wieler & Co	Foochow, &c.
Chloris	M. Matzen	Ger. bk	328	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Clara	W. Sampson	Brit. sh	938	Borneo Co., Limited	
Codan	J. Brühn	Ger. bk	461	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Colombo	P. N. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	G. U. Sande	
Dan	Hallberg	Swed. bg	250	Carlowitz & Co	
Dartmouth	H. Constant	Brit. sh	915	Order	
Daylight	P. Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Kim-tye-loong	
Edmond Gressier	P. Fauquet	Fren. bk	300	Landstein & Co	
E. P. Bouverie	D. T. Roberts	Brit. sh	997	Frazar & Co	
Eugenie	P. Cossovich	Aust. bk	568	Order	
Excelsior	J. F. Edlund	Swed. bk	397	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Furcade la Roquette	A. Alexandre	Fren. bk	369	H. M. Naval Yard	
Fray Bentos	M. Mota	Peru. bk	410	J. J. dos Remedios & Co	
Friedrich	J. Hoyer	Ger. sch	320	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	291	Turner & Co	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	
Harwich	W. Dudfield	Brit. bk	613	Heard & Co	New York
Hope	T. O. Boolton	Brit. bk	453	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
John C. Munro	Jos. S. Crane	Brit. bk	612	Meyer, Ahlbor & Co	
Kwik	C. H. Loriage	Nor. bk	400	F. Degenaer	
Lynx	Malon	Fren. bk	335	Chinese	
Morro Castle	G. W. Jewett	Amr. bk	404	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Orange Grove	J. Hutchinson	Brit. bk	585	Chinese	
Ousuri	W. Osborn	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Pilgrim	Frank Fowle	Amr. sh	956	Russell & Co	
Princess Seraphi	W. Munchau	Siam. bk	454	Carlowitz & Co	
Resolution	M. Conception	Siam. sh	816	Chinese	
Ricca Genova	J. Cummins	Brit. bk	652	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
S. Ka Cham Roam	Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Kim-tye-loong	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
Taffarette	L. Jean	Fren. bk	399	Russell & Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Theodore Korner	W. Schleuberg	Ger. sh	1112	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Thon Kramom	P. W. Yorrath	Siam. bk	474	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Usko	R. Widgrien	Rus. sh	842	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ville de Lillie	H. Rickmans	Fren. bk	430	Landstein & Co	
Virginia	Tarabochia	Aust. bk	290	Chinese	
Westbury	D. Nutsford	Brit. bk	329	Turner & Co	O. of G. Hope
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	830	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	C. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	John Mathieson	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	E.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Shanghai
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Japan
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nicolajefsky
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Chefoo
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Tryon	On a cruise
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Nagasaki
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Amoy
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. C. Stopford	Foochow
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Chefoo
Lapwing	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Hongkong
Menace	military hospital	—	—	———	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Hongkong
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Kiukiang
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Nagasaki
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Tsintsie	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Singapore
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. O. D. Ryder	On a cruise

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Marquis de la Victoria	Spanish trans.	1200	12	Don F. del Borraje Fento

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